WASHINGTON: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

Weekly National Intelligencer.

BY GALES & SEATON. JAMES C. WELLING, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is Two DOLLARS, payable in advance.

A reduction of 20 per cent. (one-fifth of the full charge will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one the enemy. It appeared from the testimony of We have preferred to examine the respective can the only witness produced on the part of the Gov.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

A DIVERTING MOVEMENT.

We referred, a few days ago, as an amusing illustration of the "humors" of a political canvass, to the fact that certain gentlemen in New York city had organized themselves into a volunteer even as "Union men," but as "Democrats."

The device was too apparent to deceive any body, but we had supposed the managers of it, in playing the part of the jackal to the lion, would attempt a concealment of the conscious function they are performing. It seems, however, that these political "fantasticals," as one of our contemporaries wittily calls them, in the very act of putting on the grotesque disguises and masks under which they appear before the public, are candid or simple enough to disclose their true characterthat of "confidence men" employed to beguile the

So little prudence do they practise on this sub ject that they employ the franks of the Republiean Executive Congressional Committee in this city for the purpose of disseminating their moving appeal to the Democracy. We have before us two "calls" of these "fantasticals," transmitted to a Democrat under the frank of "James Harlan, U. S. S.," who, we may state, for the information of the unfledged Democracy, is the treasurer of the Republican Executive Congressional Committee residing in this city for the purpose of managing the pending Presidential campaign.

One of these "calls" invites all Democrats wh incline to the support of Mr. Lincoln under the name of " Democrats" rather than of "Republicans." or even of "Union men," to meet in mass convention in New York on the 1st of November next. As we do not object to broad farces on the political boards, if the players in them do not care for the ridicule of which they make themselves the butts, we very cheerfully give to that call the benefit of whatever dissemination it can receive through our columns. Since the feats performed "on the spring-board of publicity" by that renowned posture-master, Monsieur Bilboquet, of the Parisian stage, there has been no more amusing entertainment offered in the way of political theatricals.

The second of the "calls," issued by another of the self-appointed committees of the "War Demo oracy" in New York, and disseminated under the frank of "James Harlan, U. S. S.," the Republican Treasurer of the Republican Executive Congressional Committee, informs the Lincoln "Democrats," to whom it is confidentially addressed. that this movement is a "side diversion or flank movement" on the "copperhead forces" in favor of Mr. Lincoln. There is something very refreshing in such innocence.

But it is not only a "flank movement" on the "copperhead forces" that these political engineers have organized. They have also organized a "flank movement" on the pockets of political contributors for the purpose of gleaning money to be used in the canvass. If any "Democrat" has money to contribute to the support of Mr. Lincoln's election, and is afraid to trust this money in the hands of the Republican Executive Committee to be used directly in the canvass, he can forward it to "Harry C. Page, Esq., Room 3, No. 9 Spruce street, New York," who will use it in the way of a "side diversion."

As this scheme seems to us a good one for "depleting the enemy," we publish, for the information of "all whom it may concern," this imploring cry for more "pecuniary influences," which, we regret to learn, are as yet "few" in the hands of these disinterested and fair-minded "Lincoln Democrats." The committee say :

> STATE COMMITTEE OF THE WAR DEMOCRACY, (Room 3. No. 9 Spruce screet,)

New York, October 15, 1864 DEAR SIR: Some time since, after consultation with leading Union men and War Democrats, it was believed that the gentlemen whose names constitute this committee could do more for the Union cause by organizing a side diversion or flank movement on the copperhead forces than in any other way.

ings in Democratic localities, where War Democratic orators shall give good Democratic reasons for the election of the Union candidates, and the judicious distribution of such documents as will be adapted to the pecu-liar meants of such localities, cannot but effect a great deal of good; but we are without the means to embrace the tunities presented to us, although they are very de opportunities presented to us, attnough they are very us sirable and very many. So far the members of this com-mittee have, out of their own limited personal resources. borne the pecuniary expense of their labors; and now that the "harvest is plenty," but the pecuniary influences few, they feel it their duty, rather than see so many opportunities eted, to call upon you for some assistance, to such ex

We will thank you, therefore, if you will forward to the address of our Secretary, Harry C. Page, Esq., Room 3, No. 9 Spruce street, New York, a financial contributi to assist us in the good werk we have undertaken. Please

let us hear from you by return mail, and oblige,
GEO. A. BRANDRETH, Chairman. It will be seen that the leaders of this "flank movement," like the managers of the Republican van, rely greatly on "pecuniary influences" in conducting the campaign. If there be any "Democrat" who is of such a mirthful temper that he would like to contribute his money in aid of a "side diversion," we hope he will immediately put himself in communication with "Harry C. Page, Esq., Room 3, No. 9 Spruce street, New York."

The effect of our shelling on Charleston is said to be quite destructive. No less than five large fires in that doomed city have been visible during the last eight days, supposed to have been kindled by our shells.

SUBORNATION OF CRIME.

We called the attention of our readers a few days ago to some extraordinary developments made ners and contraband traders within the lines of No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be sent to any one unless paid for in advance, nor anylonger than his wife, was engaged about the 1st of April last, their own avowed declarations, rather than in the time for which it is paid. authorized by the Government to sell to guerrillas accompanying misconceptions of fact. within the enemy's lines. This man Worsely, the Government's witness, says:

"He sold goods to Mosby and his officers under the di ection and with the knowledge of the Government, and he committee for the purpose of inducing people to always informed the Government of what he did. Witness's sustain Mr. Lincoln, not as "Republicans," nor wife was also in the same business, and he was compensated by the Government. Witness had made money by selling goods, but had not divided proceeds with the Government Witness gave bonds to the Government, and they took his honor for the faithful performance of his duties."

> In the case of Hamilton Easter & Co., merchants of Baltimore, arraigned before the same misrepresentation, however glaring and apparent. military commission on the same charge, and in as its sole source of evidence against the accused, adhesion to Mr. Lincoln, as follows: this man swore in like manner as follows :

> "He was running the goods to the South by the order of Gen. Augur; he had permits to buy and sell those of Gen. Augur; he had permits to buy and sell those Committed to accept nothing but abject submission from goods from Gen. Augur; he did it in full knowledge of and the South, Lincoln will good us all into unanimous, unby the authority of the General Government; he reported compromising, relentless, desperate opposition; and in every trip to Gen. Augur, with whom he left the letters which he always brought from the South."

It appears, therefore, that this man was a con traband trader with the enemy, under the authority and by the direction of the Government, pursuing this business as a profession in the paid service of the Government for the purpose of acting as a spy upon the enemy and as a decoy to inveigle merchants on our side of the line into the commission of acts which might subject them to the charge of selling goods to contraband traders.

We have nothing to say upon the immorality of such a transaction. It is so shocking to the moral sense of the community that any argument in the case would be superfluous. But we wish to call attention to the legal aspects of the question raised by these prosecutions.

If the agent of the Government had permission from the Government to trade with the enemy. we have to ask what crime was committed by the men who sold the goods to a licensed trader? If it was lawful for Worsely to carry the goods to the enemy, and if he did so not only with the knowledge, but, as he swears, under the direction the Government it was certainly no crime to of the Government, it was certainly no crime to furnish to this agent of the Government the stock on which he traded in its service.

Treaser knows, it is ional toe believe to be the best possible result for the Southern Confederacy, because it would diminish the chances of McClellan's election; and we have long been convinced that such an event would be the most on which he traded in its service.

But it may be said that the Government mitted this man to engage in illicit trade with the enemy in order more perfectly to keep up the char- for us would be that which his election would exercise on acter he was simulating. Such a defence proceeds on the assumption that the Government may violate to him, his Government, and his system. But the electhe law, without guilt, in the effort to entrap private citizens into the violation of the law. If the chances of peace are exactly the same, whether Lincoln or Government may in this way suborn men to the commission of crime there is an end of all moral discriminations founded on distinctions between what is right and wrong. Morality and virtue are to do so than Lincoln. to common sense, to common morality, and to common decency to suppose that any court of law would give its sanction to a doctrine so abhorrent as this.

the case of Johnson & Sutton, before the Military the case of Johnson & Sutton, before the Military Commission, he referred in detail to the case of Marshal McPhail, of Baltimore, in June last, in being interregated as to the prospects of the future? I can give you his remarks from the most authentic source. They were communicated to me by a good friend of the Union in one of the Border States which it appeared that certain persons were seduced into the commission of "disloyal deeds" by the do nothing bet'er: but if McClellan is elected, such an mity of the offence of seducing and betraying men authentic testimony from the very heart of the South into the commission of crime, and refused to condemn decision of the District Court, ordered the goods to be restored, and said: "Marshal McPhail had rendered himself amenable to action at law."

tary Commission in this city, as we find it in the Baltimore Sun of June 4th, 1863:

"The Chief Justice reversed the decision of the Distric Court condemning the goods, and decided the District favor of the claimants. In pronouncing his decided favor of the claimants. In pronouncing his decision, he stated the case to be without a parallel in the jurisprudence of this country or of England. He reviewed and analyzed the evidence at length, characterizing the conduct of the detectives as stained with treachery, falsehood, forgery, and fraud, and stated that no court of justice could condemn goods seized under the circumstances of this case. That to do so would be to make themselves party to the fraud; that it would establish a precedent ive of the fidelity of the citizen and dem the officers of the Government. The decree ordered th property or its appraised value paid into court. The Chief Justice further decided that there was not probable o the claimants for their damages and costs caused by

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN MARYLAND. The Democratic State Central Committee of Maryland assembled in Baltimore on Thursday, and a large number regular or volunteer forces, and has been or shall be hereof other delegates having appeared by invitation of that body, they organized themselves into a State Convention, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Hon. assembled in Baltimore on Thursday, and a large number Ezekiel F. Chambers, of Kent county; for Lieutenant Governor, Oden Bowie, Esq., of Prince George's county; for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Col. Wm. P. Maussby, of Frederick county; for Attorney General, Isaac Nevitt Steele, of Baltimore city; for Comptroller, A. Lingan Jarrett, of Harford county. The following candidates for

WHAT THE ENEMY WISHES.

Our readers know that we have not much respect for that form of political discussion which in the trial of Johnson & Sutton, dry-goods mer- undertakes to prejudice the popular mind by bring- United States from the State of Iowa, and at prechants of this city, before a Military Commission, ing into play, as weights and counters, the obserupon the charge of selling goods to blockade-run- vations and expressions of Southern journals in Committee residing in this city for the management commenting on our impending electoral contest. of the pending Presidential contest, that gentleman and sent out by the Government as a principal in reflected glosses of critics and commentators lying the illicit business to which the accused merchants outside of our political circles, and who must neceswere charged with being accessaries, from the fact sarily contemplate these affairs under an angle of that they had sold to him the goods which he was vision which leads to an obliquity of view, with its

But as it is common with a certain class of poli ticians and journals of the minor sort to affirm with positiveness and iteration that the Southern disunion press desires the election of Gen. McClellan, in the belief that his elevation to power will promote the success of Southern independence, we refer to this paltry allegation only for the purpose of demonstrating its utter falsity, and of placing distinctly before our readers the ignoble resort of those who in their party zeal do not stick at any

The Columbia South Carolinian, (a most noted which the Government produced the same witness secession sheet,) in a recent number, gives in its

> "We are Lincoln men from this time forth. His re election will effectually put a stop to the dream of reconstruction in the hearts even of the most timid among us. States. Abraham forever, therefore, say we. If we could help in any way, whether by open speech or surreptitious vote, we would do it with the utmost pleasure. Fortunately for us, he stands in no need of assistance. With the agencies now at work in his behalf, he may count as certainly upon his re election as if the result of his contest with McClellan had been already decided. The influence, the patronage, and the power of the Govern-ment are in his hands. He is using them all with no little

> The Richmond Examiner of the 16th instant contains the following significant remarks upon the October elections in the North. The hopes avowed for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and the ground on which it bases a fear of the election of McClellan, as the only man who can at once unite the North and paralyze secession in the South, are strikingly manifest in this article. It says:

> "According to the Yankee papers published on the morning ofter the election, the Liocoln party have carried Pennsylvania by thirty-five thousand majority, Indiana by twenty thousand, Ohio by forty thousand. Whether this is merely a new fabrication, made for the good of the army on the eve of battle, or a real index of the truth, are doubt ful questions. It is difficult to believe that the facts could be ascertained in the few hours between the closing of the dangerous of all things. He would propose a Convention of States and armistice; and that proposition (he being President of the United States) would have a strong the North. So long as Lincoln is the man in power, the tion of McClellan would heal all their dissensions, and McClellan is elected. Neither would desist from assailing us until satisfied that we will never submit. Both would carry on the war as long as they were able. Neither could do it another year, but McClellan would have more power

transformed by such a theory into mere matters of As relating to the same subject, we invite the convention, which a Government is permitted to reader's attention to the following extract from the disregard with impunity. It would be an insult able and elequent speech of Mr. Winthrop, as published by us on Tuesday last:

"Among the refugees from Atlanta, immediately after its capture, there came within our lines not many ago a person of the most estimable and excellent char-In the defence made by the Hon. Mr. Riddle, in acter, who had enjoyed the best opportunities of understanding the Southern heart. And what, said he, do Lincoln is re elected,' said he, 'the people of the South will fight for thirty years, for they feel that they can Marshal's detectives, and were finally caught with their contraband goods off North Point, while on the way to Virginia, as they supposed. Chief leaders of the rebellion are auxious for the re-election of Justice Taney, when the case was brought before him in the U. S. Circuit Court on appeal from the U. S. District Court, commented severely on the enor
S. District Court, commented severely on the enor
Wr. Lincoln, as giving most hope of the ultimate success of the rebel cause. But the people, he added, respect McClellan, and believe in his honesty, caracity, and patriotism; and, being heartily tired of the war, they will be willing to trust him. Such is the latest and most source entitled to the highest confidence, and it concurs, the property under such circumstances. The Chief Justice accordingly gave his decision, reversing the Brinton McClellan shall be proclaimed President of the United States of America on the 4th day of March next as I hope and trust he may be, another year will not have expired without witnessing the final termination of We give an abstract of this decision, so directly applicable to the cases now pending before the Militate day was first hailed as the birthday of American indesendence. I do not forget the danger of indulging in these pendence. I do not lorget the danger of indulging in these ninety days, or even twelve months prophecies. Ido not forget how many memorable warnings we have had of their fallacy. I can only say, that in that hope, in that trust, in that firm and unawerving confidence, I shall give my vote to the candidate of the Democratic party; and whether that vote shall prove to have been east with the many or with the few, with majorities or with minorities, I shall feel that I have followed the dictates of my own best judgment, of my own conscientious convictions of duty, and of my own uniterable attachment and devotion to the Constitution and the Union of my country

ALIEN SOLDIERS AS VOTERS.

We published some days since the outline of the law i ference to alien voters passed by Congress in July, 1862. We give below the text of the enactment, from which it will be seen that a soldier wishing to vote must get his naturalization papers as usual, the act merely varying the ime of residence and nature of proof:

" And be it further enacted, That any alien, of the age of twenty one years and upward, who has been enlisted or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, either the the United States, and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and that the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character as is now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States as aforesaid." (Sec. 21, chap. Congress were also nominated: First district, Hiram service of the United States as aforesaid." (Sec. 21, chap. McCullough, of Cecil; fifth district, Benjamain G. Harris, of St. Mary's.—Union.

POLITICAL AUDACITY ILLUSTRATED.

In a speech purporting to have been delivered by the Hon. JAMES HABLAN, a Senator of the sent the Treasurer of the Republican Congressional "In this country every patriot reverences the Constitu-

his indignation. As in Rome the voice of the people was said to be the voice of God, so in this country the law is our only sovereign, which all from the President to the humblest among the toiling millions, must implicitly obey Whoever wantonly tramples the Constitution and the laws under his feet is properly held to be an enemy of the people and at war with their dearest interest."

"Having carefully observed the administration of public

Taving carefully observed the administration of public affairs by President Lincoln, and as carefully examined the charges of unconstitutionality preferred against it, I fearlessly pronounce them groundless. Let us examine for a few minutes some of the gravest of these charges."

As a specimen of the candor which this Repubcan Senator brings to the discussion of his topics, we will take a single one of the heads of his speech-that relating to the trial of persons accused of crimes or misdemeanors in regard to the Government. He says :

"In cases of arrest, after the commission of the crime what authority has the President to try, condemn, and punish the offenders? The Constitution says:

" No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other-wise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger."—(Article 5, Amendments to the Con-

" Hence, the President and all his Cabinet, the Congrees, and all the Courts combined, have not the constitu except in the nature of a preliminary examination for the except in the nature of a preliminary examination for the purpose of eliciting facts to justify restraint of the suspected party. This can be done only by a grand jury, The President has the constitutional right to arrest and restrain during the continuance of the rebellion any offender, or person about to commit a crime, so long as the public safety may require it. To deny this right is to deny the validity of the Constitution. But he has no right punish any one; this is the province of the jury the cour and the sheriff. Nor has the President put on trial, in the judicial sense, or punished any one not in the land or naval forces. When restrained of their liberty by placing them under guard, or within the walls of fortifications, the confinement was not in the nature of punishment, nor con-sidered or intended to be considered infamous. They would be liable afterward as much as before such restraint to indictment and punishment by the civil authorities. It fol-lows, therefore, that the President has proceeded as far as he has the right under the Constitution, and not one hair's

Thus it will be seen that this Senator, speaking under the sanctions attaching to his character in that relation, and as such presumed to be a man of intelligence and truth, while admitting that the President "has no right to try in the judicial sense. or to convict, condemn, or punish any one," affirms at the same time that the President "has not put on trial, in the judicial sense, or punished any one not in the land or naval forces." The question of principle is conceded. It is only a question of fact that is denied. And this flat denial is made in the presence of unnumbered instances in which the President has not only assumed the right to do the thing in question, but in some of which he has defended it after it was done. Has Mr. Harlan ever heard of the case of Mr. Vallandigham, in Ohio, or of Mr. Waring, in Maryland? Neither of them was in the land or naval forces, and yet both of them were put on trial before military commissions, and both of them were punished by Executive authority in a way not authorized by the Constitution and the Laws. And these cases are only two among innumerable similar cases well known to every body in the land who gives any attention to the civil operations of the War De

We cite this speech as an illustration of partisar recklessness in the conduct of the pending campaign, and of the extreme lengths to which even a Senator of the United States can go in the effort to serve his party. This speech is circulated as a campaign document. As such it has been forwarded to us by a gentleman into whose hands it had fallen, and who was so much shocked by the want of candor betrayed in this attempt to play on the popular ignorance that he communicated it to us for exposure. We have other illustrations of the same kind to bring to the notice of our readers and to the condemnation of honorable men in all

THE RIGHTS OF THE PRESS.

Judge GRIER, in the United States Court, very forcibly vindicated the right of free discussion and private property, in condemning the seizure of the Jeffersonian office by Marshal Millward, at the instance of District Attorney Coffee. The seizure was made in August, 1861, at a time when public feeling was very high, and every thing which reflected in the least upon the Administration was denounced as treasonable. Without any authority from the President the District Attorney issued an order to seize the property of the Jeffersonian, a Democratic paper published at West Chester. The Judge charged the jury that there was no justification for the seizure, that the District Attorney had no right to issue such an order and the Marshal none to execute it. The right to issue writs belongs to the courts alone. Whichever way the jury may decide, this dictum from the bench in defence of private rights and popular liberty will have a good effect in restraining public officers within the bounds of their authority, as regulated by law, a departure from which, if tolerated, must lead to the most odious kind of oppression where the people have a right to look for protection and security Public officers should remember that they are not parts sans in office, and are only called to vindicate violated law. when the proceedings under which they act are clearly re gular and from sufficient authority.-Phila. Ledger.

The Army and Navy Gazette this week publishes a very lengthy report from Gen Sully of his Northwest Indian campaign. He says that he is perfectly satisfied of the impracticability of a road for emigrants over the route he took. All the country in the vicinity of the Little Missouri river is broken and affords an excellent protection in every part for small bodies of Indians to torment an emigrant train, and there is certainly no safety in travelling it until the Indians are exterminated. The Santees on the Mouse river are almost starving and want to give themselves up.

ARRESTS BY THE MILITARY .- Quite a number of perons have been arrested in this county by the military an thorities during the past week. They represented themsalves generally as refugees from the South, but as they failed to report themselves at military headquarters, it is not improbable that the main portion of them are deserters from the simy .- St. Mary's Gazette.

In California a quartz mill is as much of a household

A "LOYAL" ELECTOR.

It is known to all our readers that the Hon. was selected by the Republican Convention of New Johnson electoral ticket placed in nomination which have had nothing to say in condemnation of before the people of that State-a position assigned the wholesale frauds known to have been commitand confidence reposed in him by his party.

The public utterances of such a man have therevote the question of "letting the South go."

We quote from two reports of his speech, one that of the leading Republican paper of Hartford. the other that of the leading Democratic paper of the licensed blockade-runner and trader with the the same city.

From the Courant's (Republican) report of Mr Greeley's speech :

"He referred to the secession movement, and said he ard never had any objection to a people establishing a government of their own. He was willing, if the Southern seople, by a fair vote, should declare that they desired to live outside of the Union, TO LET THEM GO."

From the Times report. (Democratic:) "I have no objection to a people establishing a government of their own. I am willing, if the Southern people, by a vote, shall declare that they desire to live outside of the

Union, TO LET THEM GO. So the people of New York will understand that in voting for Mr. Greeley they vote for one who sustains the war with a view to submitting to a popular vote, at the end of it, the question whether the people of the South "desire to live outside of the Union" or not, and if they shall vote in the

To what end, we ask, are the burdens and sacri fices of the war assumed by the Government if this is the issue to which they are to conduct us?

affirmative he is ready to renounce the Union.

It is known that such disunion views are not of recent entertainment by this distinguished leader and exponent of the Administration party. In the winter of 1860-'61 the Tribune affirmed the revolutionary right of secession, and pledged its best efforts "to forward the views" of the insurgents if it could be convinced that the Southern judges of election. It is more than probable, now people "are conclusively alienated from the Union." Tribune, February 23, 1861.]

On the 22d of January, 1863, the Tribune was in favor of "the best attainable peace" after three months of "vigorous fighting," during a seasonwinter and spring-when it knew vigorous fighting was impossible.

At the same time it added that the rebellion was much more likely to be "crushed out" during the said three months' "term" (when it was not "crashed out") than it was ever likely to be af- notorious frauds perpetrated by the Republicans

could succeed in "watering his horses in the Dela- tually committed, and, unless punished, will, we ware."- [Tribune, June 17, 1863.]

There is no reason to suppose that the conductifrauds, we may adduce the testimony of William tor of the Tribune either believes in the restoration W. Penniman, a soldier at Camp Burnside, Indiof the Union or that he desires it. The war is anapolis, who, in a letter under date of the 12th with him a question of boundaries, or alternating instant, designed to be private doubtless, but which between this and a question of emancipation, when has been subsequently published, writes as follows: he does not intermit both the one and the other to sue for "the best attainable peace." What he thought about secession at its outbreak may be vote as many times as you pleased, and then, after the boys vote as many times as you pleased, and then, after the boys had voted in the city, some of the Indians men wanted read in the following exposition, with which we will conclude our "reminiscences" for the present. It is quoted from the Tribune of February

" Fear magnifies the secession movement into wholly undue proportious. It trembles in its shoes as though were a mailed giant, capable of spreading ruit and death wherever it chose to tread. skulk and hide, turn and fire, oh truth, honor, justice consistency; for secession, terrible secession, approache Fall on your keees, propitiate and pray, abdicate and succumb, all ye political combinations called parties, for secossion, terrible secession, with his lordly strides and his mailed hand, threatens to overwhelm and destroy us all!' Let us look at the monster thus suddenly held up to us by the startled vision and bursting eyeballs of a sickly apprehension, and try to measure its true proportions.

Slaveholding States are departing from the American Union. A number have gone. More are going. Let us anapolis, at which place we arrived at four o'clock on the assume that all of them, south of the Potomac and east of morning of election day, to vote the Republican State tick the Mississippi river, will go out and form an independent Confederacy We suppose nobody is able to doubt that the Power now known as the United States of America is able to enforce some of its ideas, at least as to the proper boundaries of the new Confederacy. And we suppose will not be questioned that if this Power insists upon great natural frontiers, like the Potemac, the Ohio, and the Mississippi, it will find means to make its determination But we need not stand even upon this pre aption. Let us admit that the United States w very liberal and forbearing toward the new organization. in the matter of boundaries, and in every other way. We shall start upon almost any kind of supposition, for argu-

"Such, briefly sketched, is the coming history of seces sion, if it shall go so far as to get the States mentioned into its fatal embrace. Instead, therefore, of its being the terrific monster pictured by an unmanly fright, it is REAL LY A RESULT NOT TO BE SERIOUSLY DREADED. It may the contrary, rather be fairly regarded as a nature historic development of beneficent promise, instead of the unnatural, distorted, hideous featured movement which is believed to be by the TIMID, SHORTSIGHTED, COMPRO

"Let it be checked, and hindered, and stopped by the natural operation of the Government in the exercise of its just functions, in just that way and to just that extent that a wise regard for the national safety and the future na tional development shall dictate. We shall thus avoid un-necessary collision with the Seceding States, and unite the people of the Free States upon the sure ground of maintaining those national advantages which, after the separa tion, they will find essential to their own security and We have heretofore often enough intimated what those limitations should be.

"Secession" being, according to the Tribune of 1861, "a result not to be seriously dreaded." but rather "a natural historic development of benefit to deepise the arts and artifices of political leaders, whose cent promise," we can readily perceive why its conductors have so sedulously and consistently sought to "forward the views" of the insurgents is examining it in Baltimore.

and embarrass the Government. THE COAST SURVEY.

Professor Bache has, through the Public Printer, published the Coast Survey for 1862. It is a splendid quarto volume, and contains four hundred and thirty five pages of lustrating minutely portions of coast surveyed.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

The "election frauds" concerted in Baltimore Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, by the New York State agency established at that point continue to furnish to the public press a to-York to occupy the first place on the Lincoln and pic of remark and of just denunciation. Journals to him, we must presume, from a recognition of his ted in Indiana, or of the disfranchisement of the representative character, and in token of the trust people of Tennessee by an edict of the President's Military Governor and political associate on the Republican ticket, are fluent and elequent in defore a political significance indicative of the ten- fence of the purity of the ballot-box as assailed by dencies belonging to the most influential wing of the frauds of Ferry at Baltimore. We concur with the Republican party. It appears that Mr. Gree- all that can be said in condemnation of such outley made a speech at Hartford, Connecticut, on the rages, and we again invoke upon their guilty au-18th of October, in which he re-avowed his wil- thors the most condign punishment of the laws as linguess, at a proper time, to submit to a popular enforced by tribunals having legitimate jurisdiction of such offences.

> We are aware that an impression widely prevails to the effect that this Ferry, like Pardon Worsely. enemy under the direction of the War Department, was a decoy, acting in the service of the Government, for the purpose of inveigling others into the commission of a crime which would afford the basis of a damaging accusation against all the agents of Gov. Seymour, by creating the suspicion that they were equally implicated in such foul transactions, and thus procuring a pretext under which all the New York State agencies might be closed until after the election, and the soldiers' ballots already honestly given might be intercepted by the Administration's agents.

After the course pursued by the Government in regard to the merchants whom its agent betrayed into furnishing goods which he carried to the enemy under its direction, there is of course no presumption to be raised that any considerations of public or private morality would prevent the War Department from making of Ferry the same kind of use it has been making of Worsely since the 1st of April last, but as yet we have seen no direct evidence which warrants this public suspicion. We are glad that the system of fraud devised by Ferry and his coadjutors has been discovered in time to admit of measures being taken to counteract its effects. By the exercise of vigilance at the polls the fraudulent ballots can be detected, and, if presented, will be refused by the that the scheme has been exploded, that none such will be presented, as the person to whom Ferry has sent his forged ballots will be on their guard against offering them unless assured of their genuneness from other sources of information.

But now that the Administration presses show such a proper sense of the enormity of the offence committed by these New York Democrats against the purity of the elective franchise, we hope they will join us in demanding an investigation into the in Indiana through the agency of fraudulent sol-A few months later the Tribune was in favor of diers' votes. The frauds in this case were not me-'owning the rebels" as our masters if Gen. Lee ditated, as in the case of Ferry, but have been acmay presume, be repeated. As a sample of these

> "Yesterday was the State election here, and most of our regiment went down to the city and voted. Some of th boys voted TWENT: FIVE TIMES each You could go and them to go about thirty miles and vote again. So they took an extra train of cars and rode to the next township and voted there. The Indiana men paid their fare up and back again, and gave them all they wanted to eat and I did not know any thing about it until it was too late, and so I did not go. Gov. Morton the Republican candidate, was elected by a large majority. So the Massachusetts men helped elect him.

To this letter, authenticated as it is by the proper signature of the writer, we may add the following public certificate of another soldier :

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 14, 1864. I, George Stumpf, member of the Seventa Pennsylvania avalry, and attached to the music corps, do hereby certify that, although formerly a resident of Pitteburgh, en route from Atlanta to Pittsburgh, I was requested, together with about two thousand other soldiers, by the officers at Indimorning of election day, to vote the Republican State tick-

et. A great part of the soldiers were Germans. At the depot were carriages which took us to the polle, and many of the soldiers voted twice and three times. We handed of the soldiers voted twice and three times. our votes into a window, and pobody asked us whether we ad a right to vote or whether we formerly resided in the State. Afterward we were treated with ale and all other things we might eat and drink. I am convinced that every sold er of the two thousand voted once, and many two o three times, although we belonged to Pennsylvania, Obio, Michigan, Maryland, and other States. Besides us in Indianapolis also voted about two thousand invalids belonging to other States. At 8.30 P. M. started the soldiers of he Pennsylvania regiments to Crestline, and the soldiers

GEORGE STUMPF. Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry

We are sure that all honest readers will agree with us that such abuses of the elective franchise as we have disclosed should not be blinked by the Administration and its presses merely because they were committed in its interest. Yet the Administration has done nothing in the premises, and its presses are utterly silent on the subject. Comment on such inequalities are unnecessary. And it is in this view that we have to express our concurrence with the New York Commercial Advertiser, when, in reference to the Baltimore exposure.

"No party is free in this canvass from the charge of sampering with the ballot, whether this is done by a stupendous traud like the one just discovered or by the exacon of test caths. The era of honesty in politics seems distant, and acts like these will cause all fair minded men professions are belied by their acts, while they can but -joice at the uncarthing of a plot so nelarious as the one which will meet with swift justice from the tribunal that

The McClellan party in the second Congressional dis. trict of Maryland have nominated Col. William H. Kimmel as their candidate for Congress, and in the third district have nominated A. Leo Knott, Esq.

A petition to the French Senate for the abolition of printed matter, and fifty maps, sketches, and diagrams il- capital punishment has received eighty thousand signa-